PPG PARASITOLOGIA
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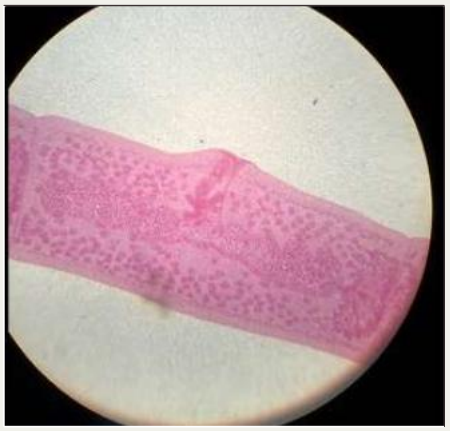
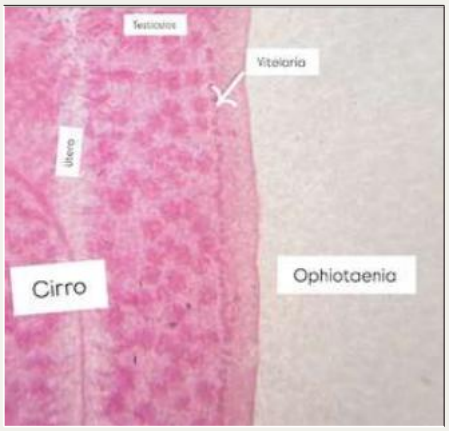
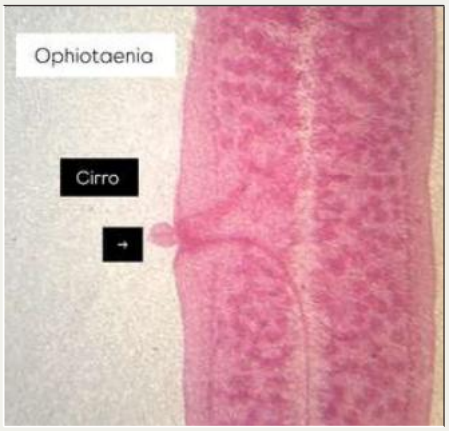
Cestodas



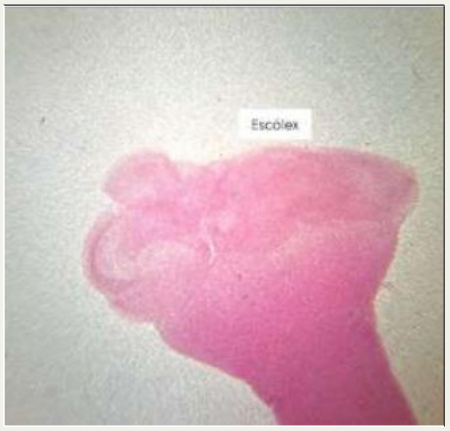
O*phiotaenia* sp poro genital lateral



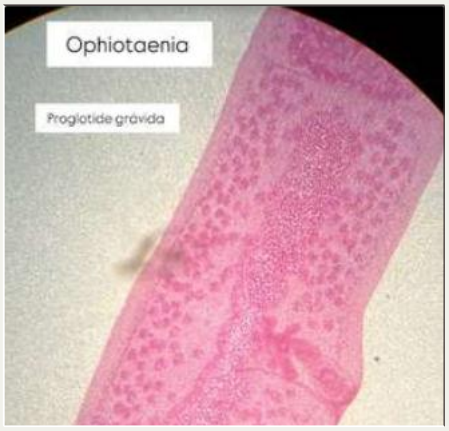
Ophiotaenia sp poro genital lateral



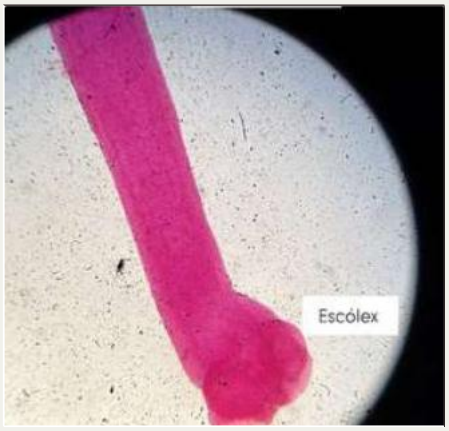
Ophiotaenia sp poro genital lateral



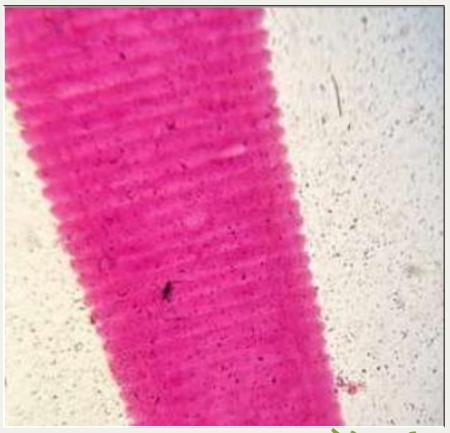
Ophiotaenia sp escólex



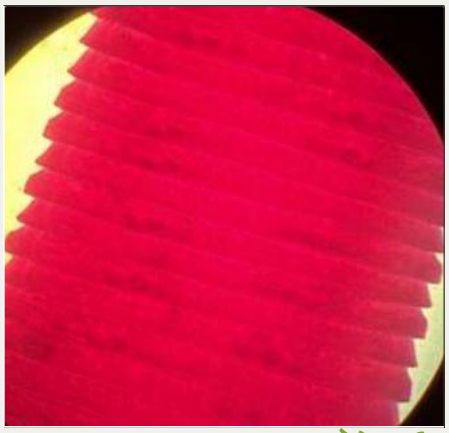
Ophiotaenia sp escólex



Bertiella sp.



Bertiella sp.



Bertiella sp.

Bertiella sp. Ovo com aparato piriforme

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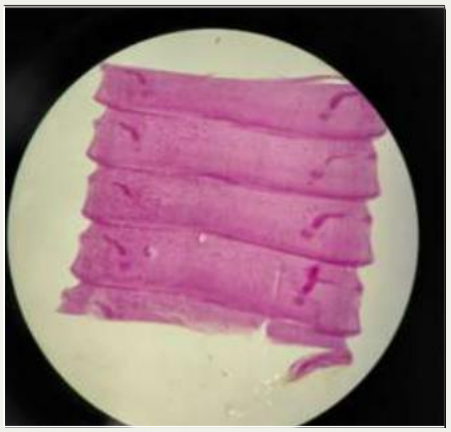
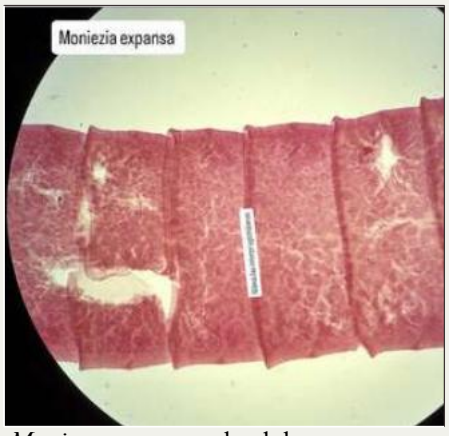
Cestodas

Monieza benedeni: proglótides comprimidas com aspecto retangular

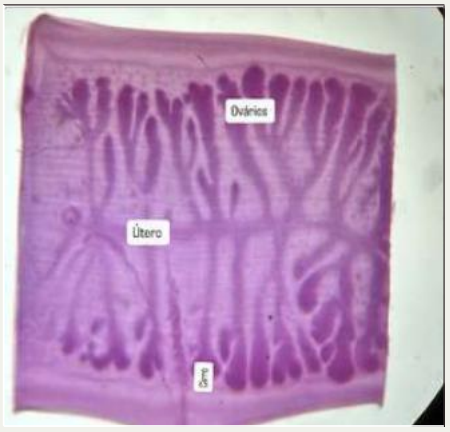


Monieza benedeni: proglótides comprimidas com aspecto retangular

Monieza benedeni: proglótides comprimidas com aspecto retangular



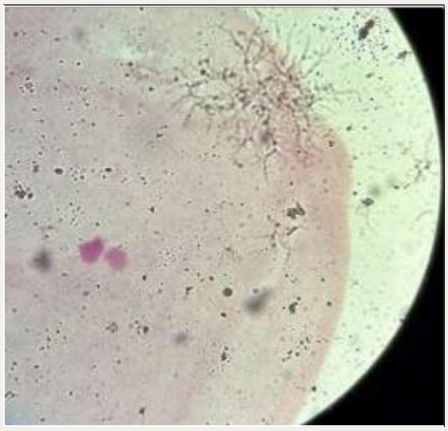
Monieza expansa: glandulas interproglotidianas distribuídas ao longo da margem posterior da proglote



Taenia solium: menos alongada, com ramificações uterinas dendíticas

Taenia solium: escólex armado com acúleos

Taenia saginata: apenas ventosa no escólex



Cisticerco sem proglótides e sem ganchos

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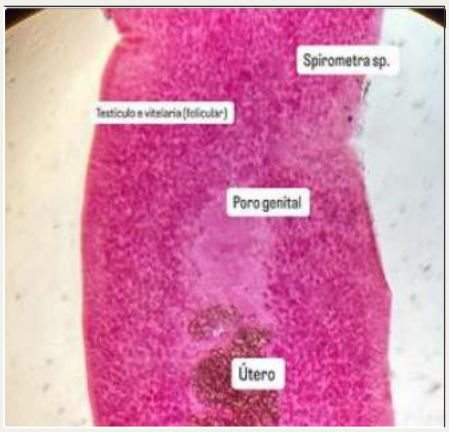
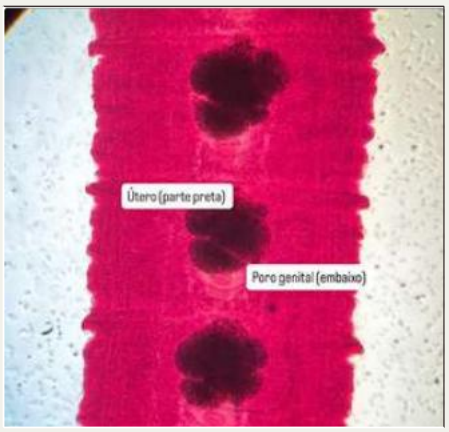
Cestodas

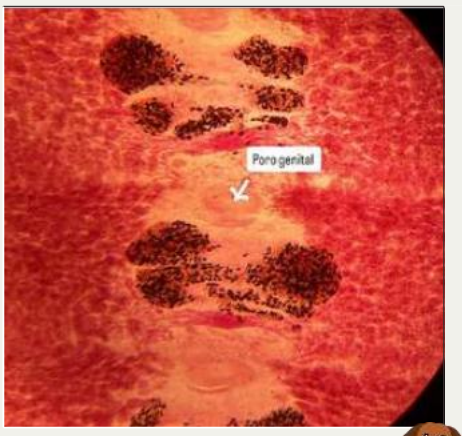
Spirometra sp. Poro genital ventral e mediano



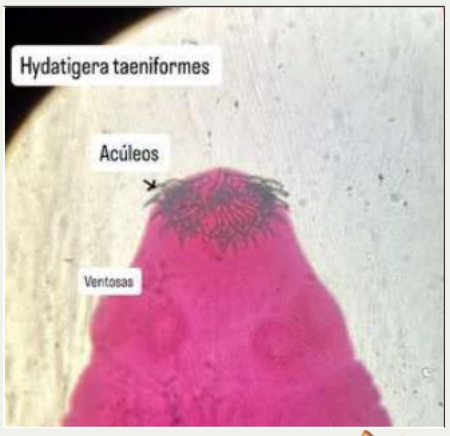
Spirometra sp. Poro genital ventral e mediano



Spirometra sp. Poro genital ventral e mediano



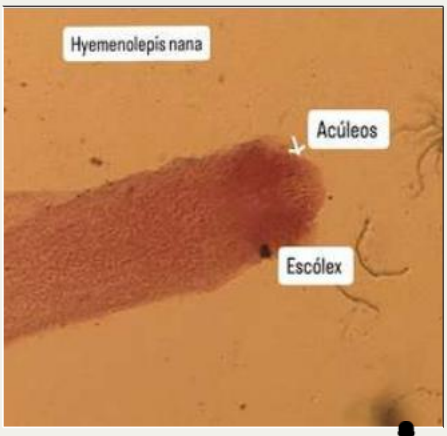
Dybothriocephalus latus. Poro genital ventral e mediano



Hydatigera taeniformes

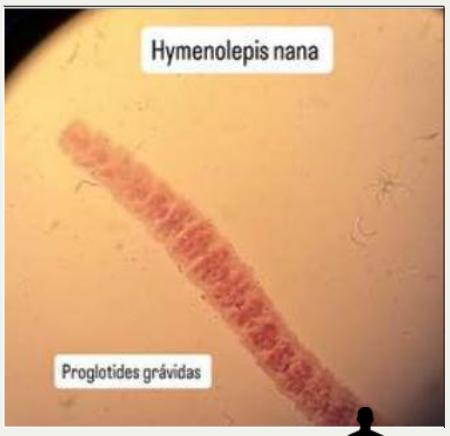
Proglotides mais largas do que longas
Hydatigera taeniformes
(Larva do tipo estrobilocerco → já tem o estróbilo bem desenvolvido)

Hydatigera taeniformes



Hymenolepis nana

Hymenolepis nana



Hymenolepis nana

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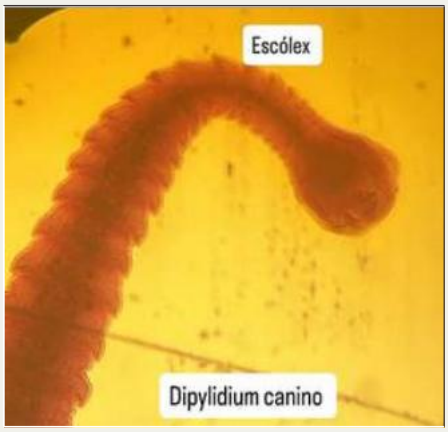
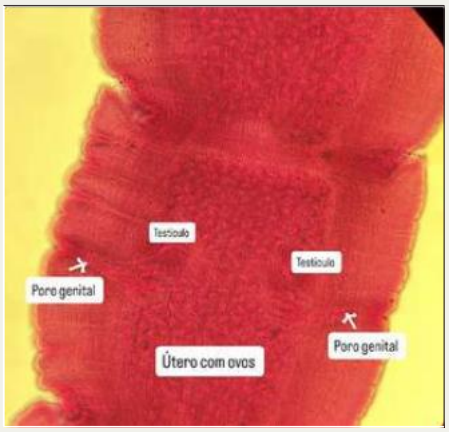
Cestodas

Caryoplylida sp.

Diphylidium caninum: aspecto elíptico, genitália e poro genital duplo

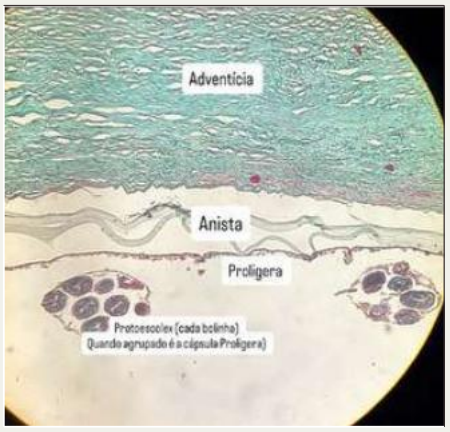


Diphylidium caninum: aspecto elíptico, genitália e poro genital duplo

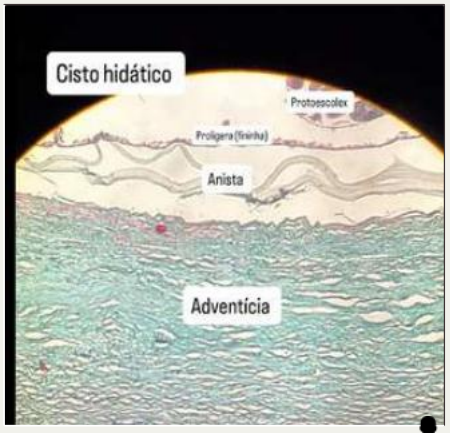


Diphylidium caninum: aspecto elíptico, genitália e poro genital duplo

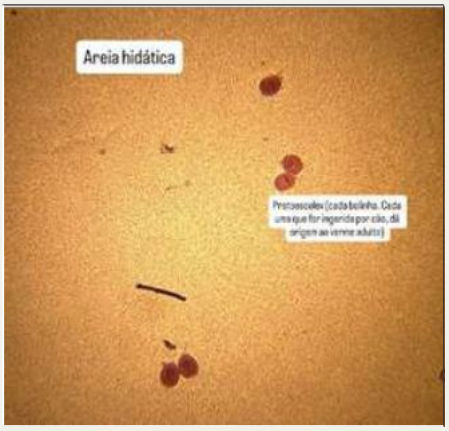
Echinococcus granulosos adulto



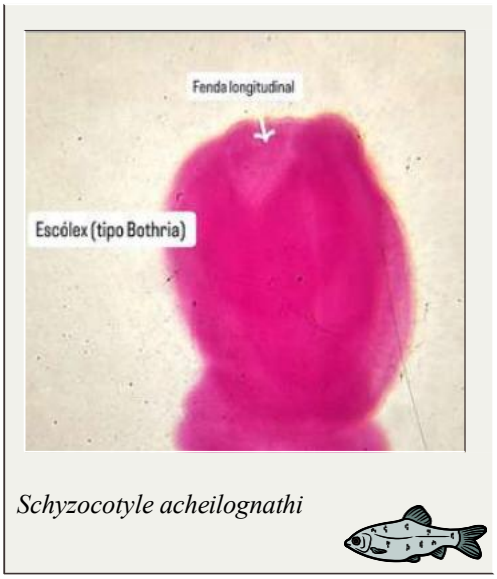
Echinococcus granulosos, cisto hidático



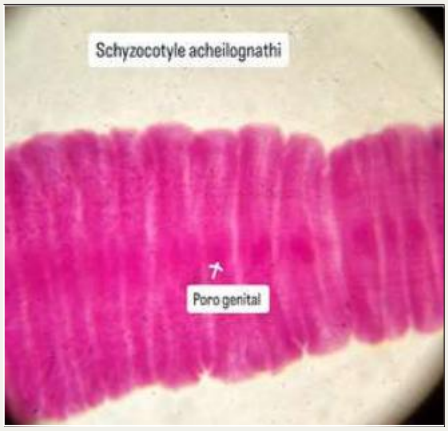
E*chinococcus granulosos*, cisto hidático



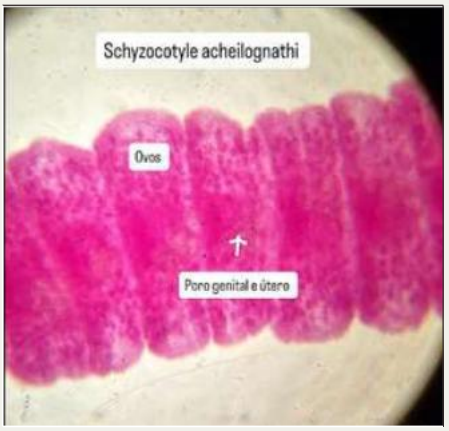
Echinococcus granulosos



Schyzocotyle acheilognathi



Schyzocotyle acheilognathi



Schyzocotyle acheilognathi

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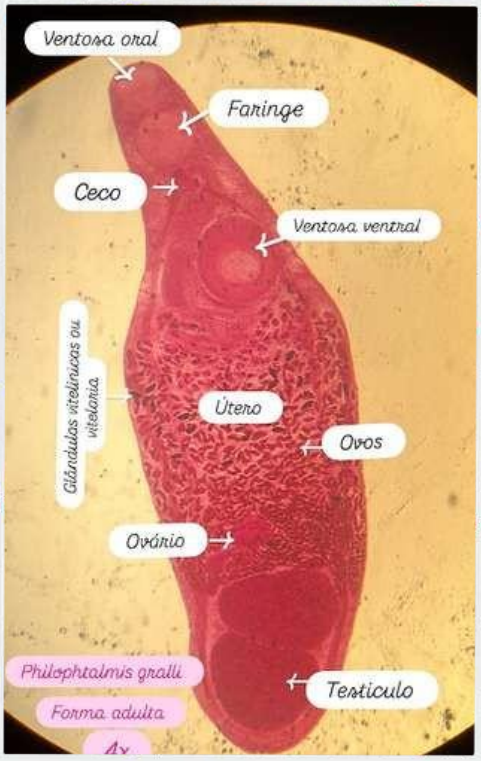
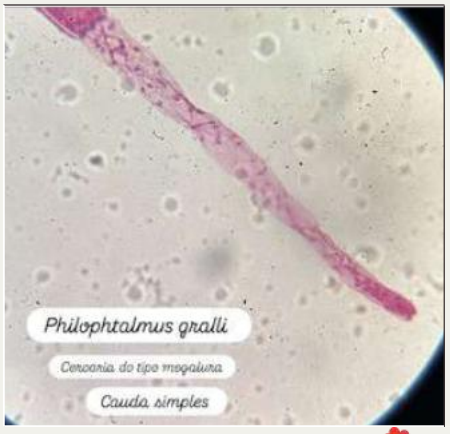
Trematodas

Philophtalmus gralli
10x

Philophtalmus gralli
10x





Philophtalmus gralli
40x

Philophtalmus gralli
40x

Presente em saco conjuntival de aves

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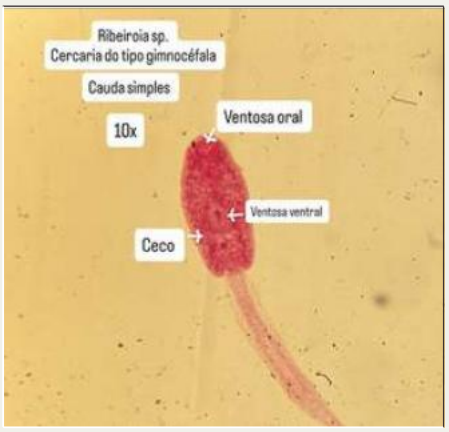
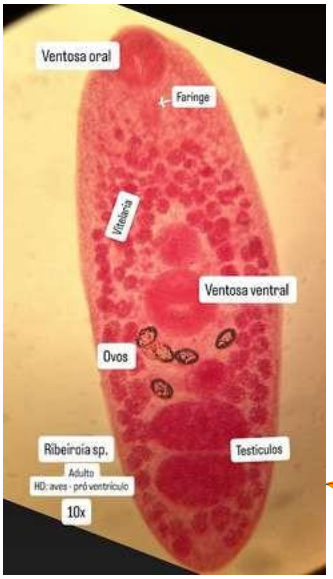
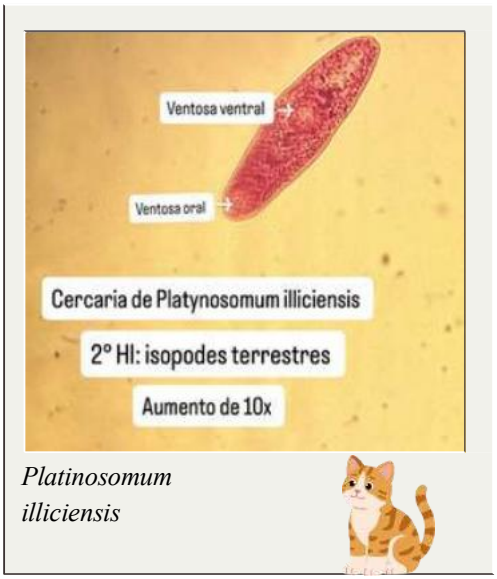
Trematodas

Ribeiroia sp.

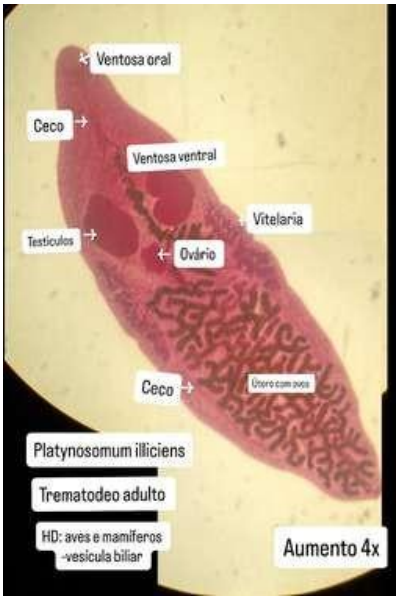


Ribeiroia sp.

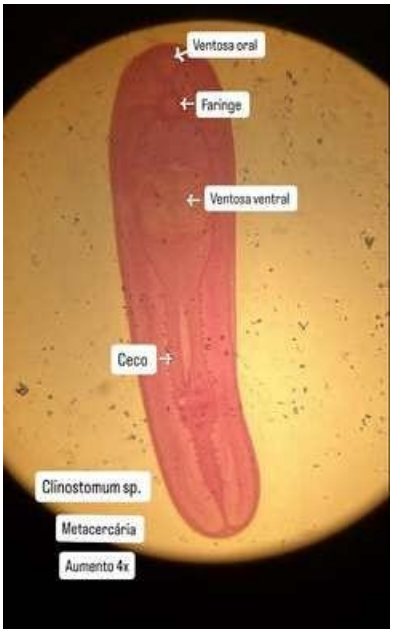


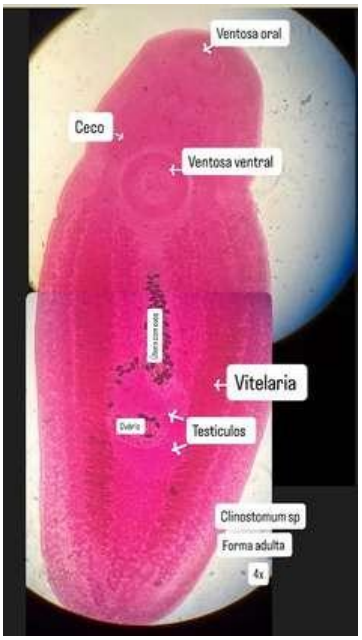


Platinosomum illiciensis



Clinostomum sp.





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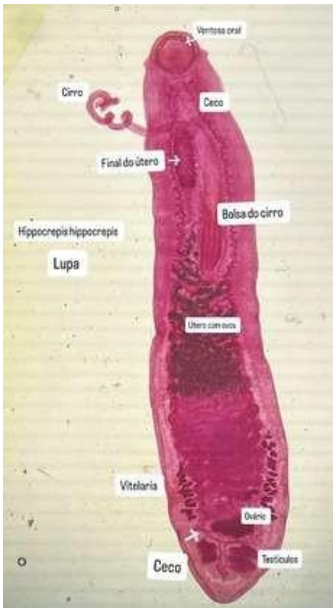
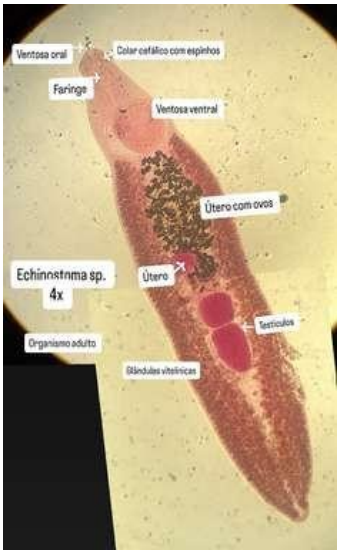
Trematodas

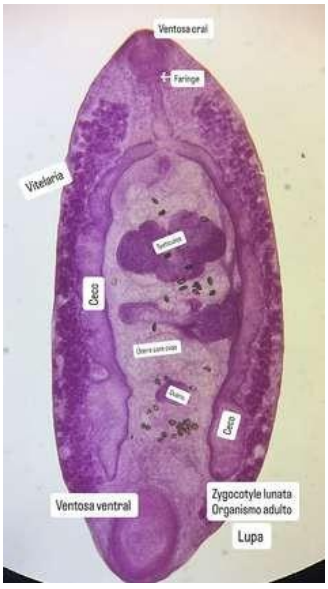
Hippocrepis hippocrepis



Echinostoma sp.



Zygocotyle lunata



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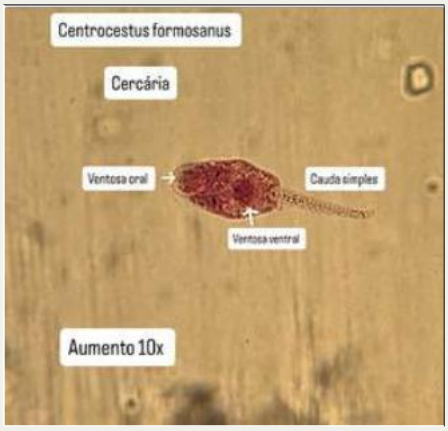
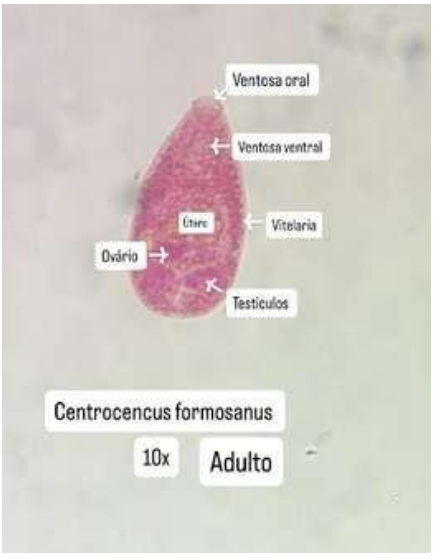
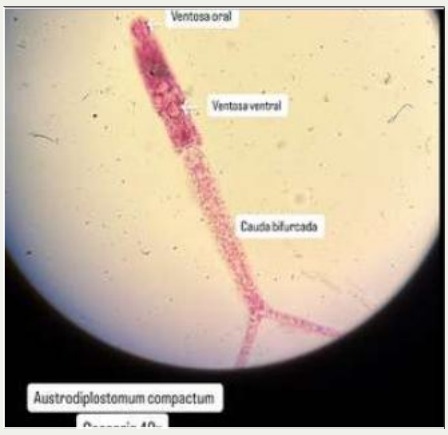
Trematodas

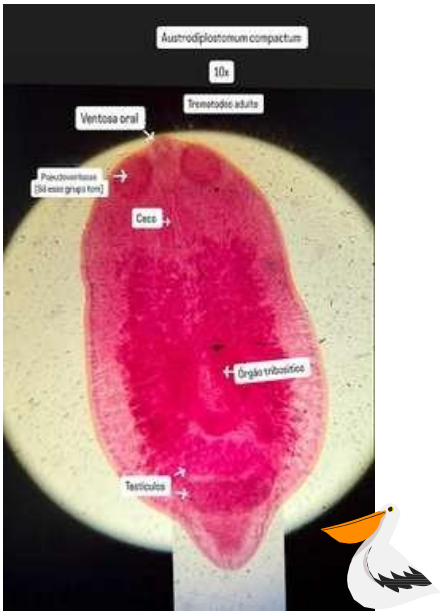


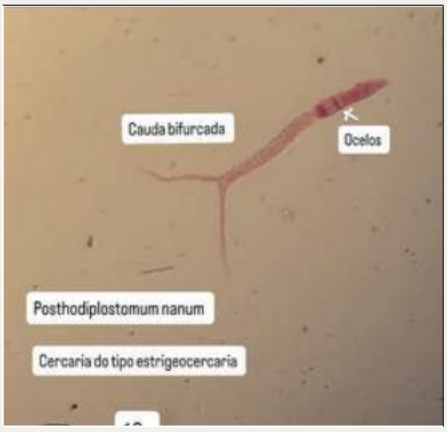
Centrocestus formosanus





Austrodiplostomum compactum





Posthodiplostomum nanum

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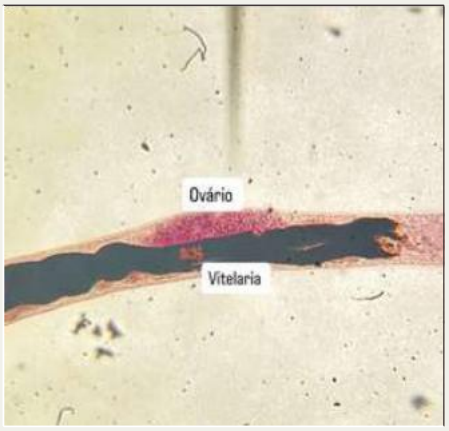
Trematodas

Ovo *Schistossoma mansoni*

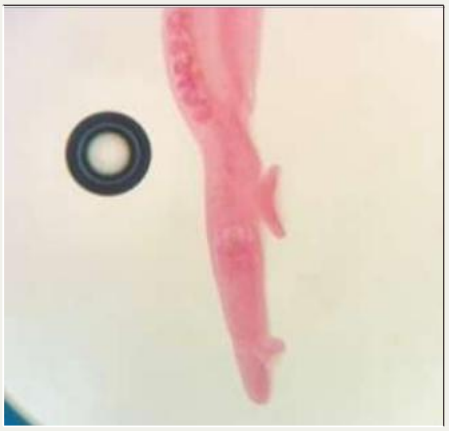
Miracídeo de *Schistossoma mansoni*

Schistossoma mansoni

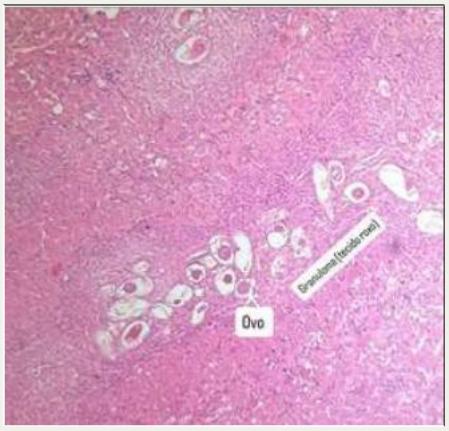
Adultos macho e fêmea de *Schistossoma mansoni*



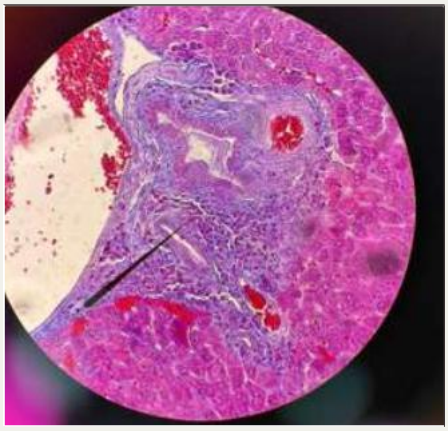
Adulto Fêmea de *Schistossoma mansoni*



Adulto Macho de *Schistossoma mansoni*



Granuloma crônico → mais organizado, difuso, com mais fibrose, sem infiltrado inflamatório



Granuloma agudo → mais infiltrado inflamatório

Granuloma agudo → mais infiltrado inflamatório

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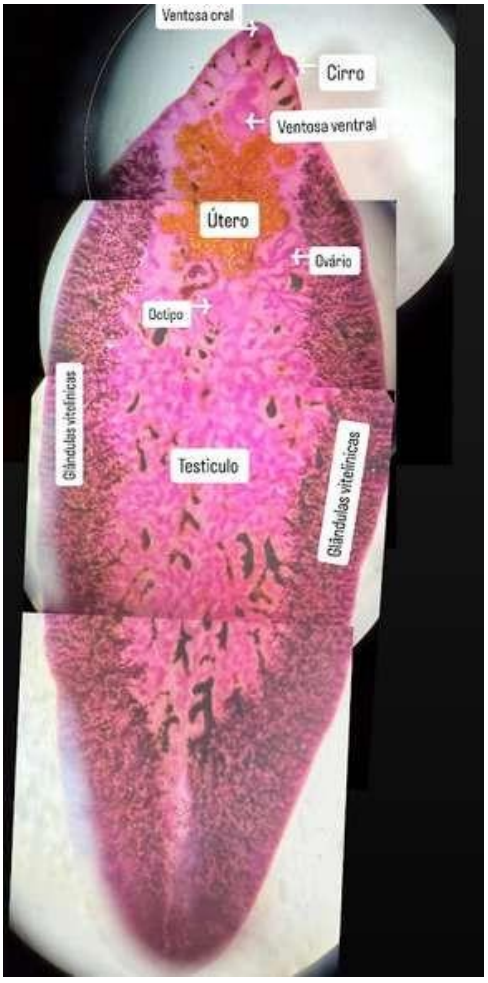
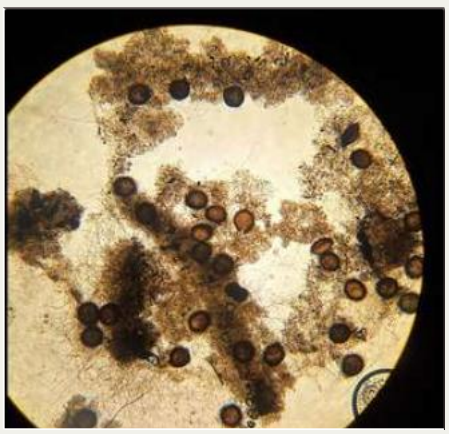
Trematodas



Fasciola hepatica

Eurytrema pancreaticum

Ovo de *Fasciola hepatica*

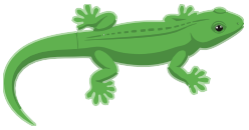


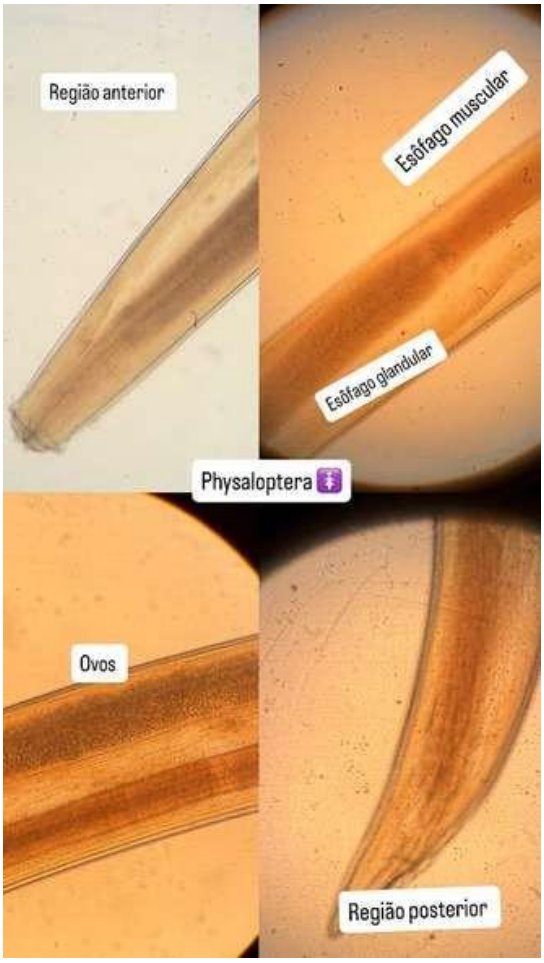
Miracídeos de *Fasciola hepatica*

Nematodas

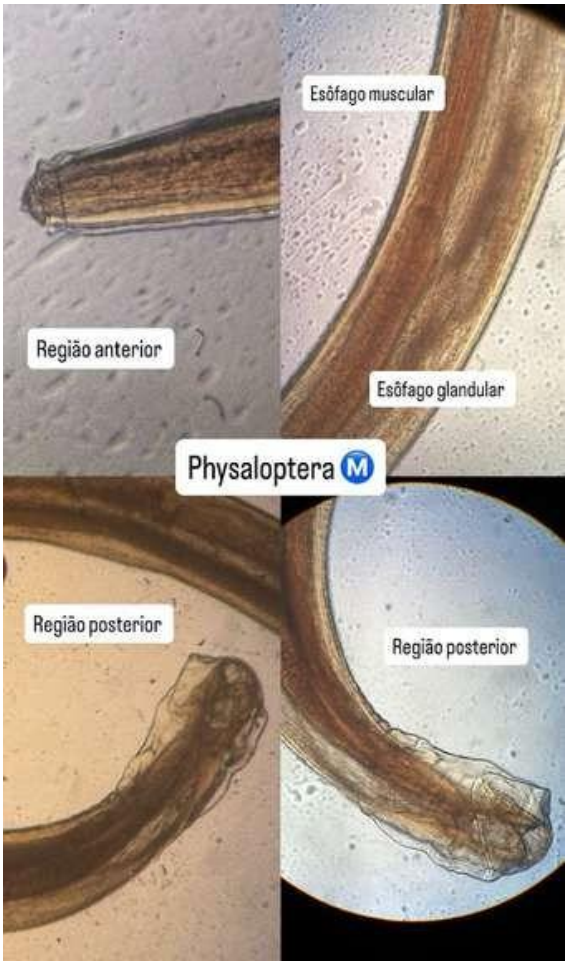
Physaloptera sp.

Lábios com dentes
Colar cefálico
Esofago muscular
Esofago glandular
Poro excretor

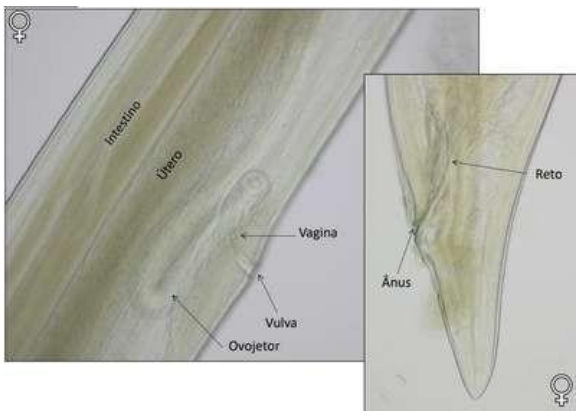




Physaloptera sp. femea



Physaloptera sp. macho



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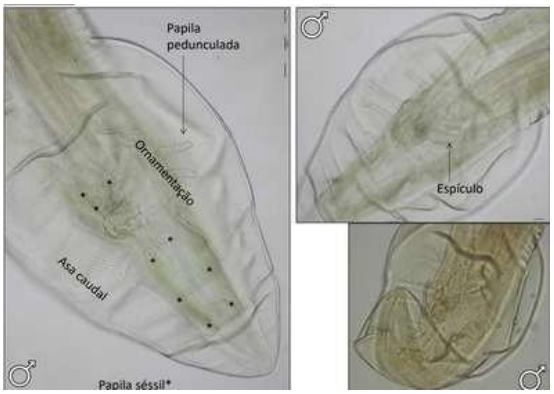

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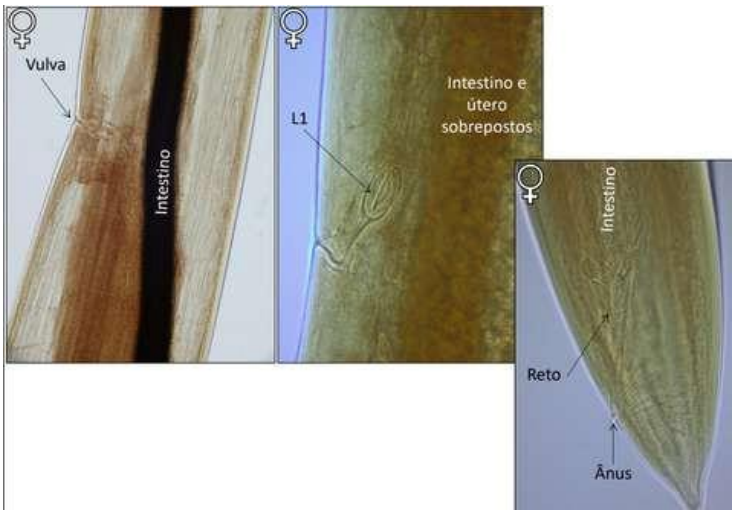
Nematodas

Spirocamallanus sp.

Cápsula bucal
Anel nervoso
Esofago muscular
Esofago glandular
Poro excretor

Spirocamallanus sp. femea

Spirocamallanus sp. macho



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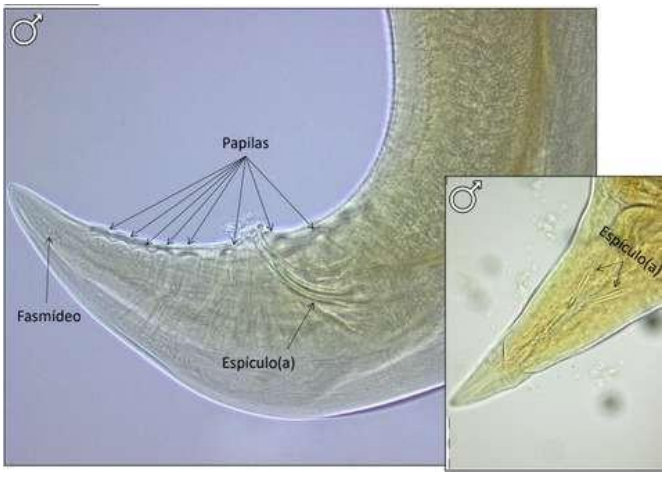

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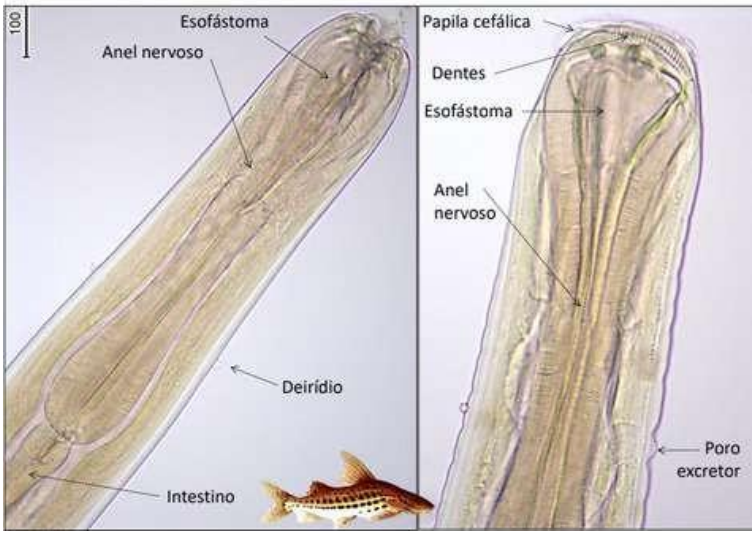
Nematodas

Cucullanus sp.



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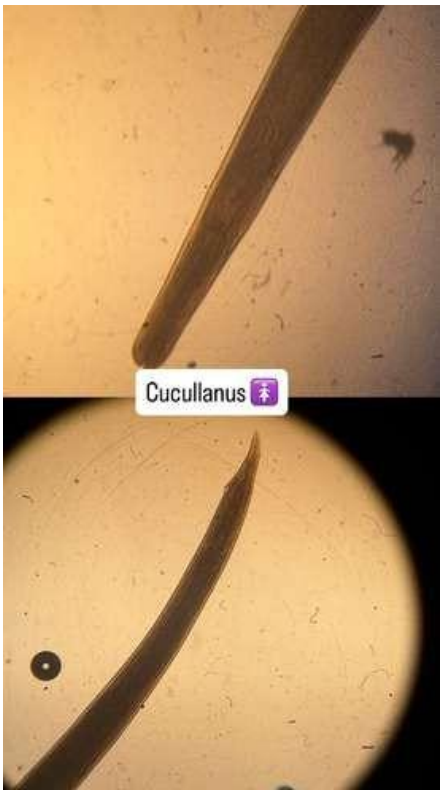

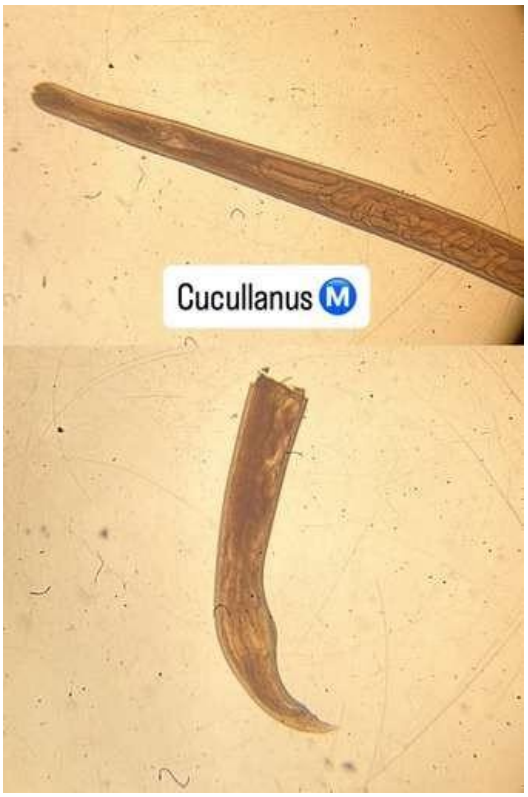

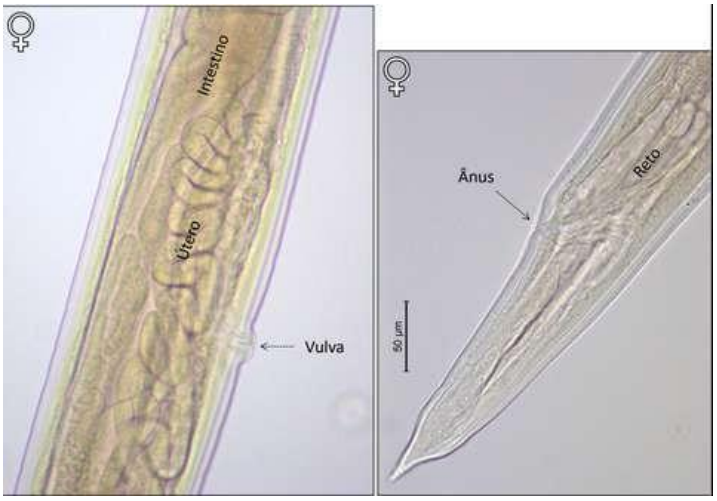

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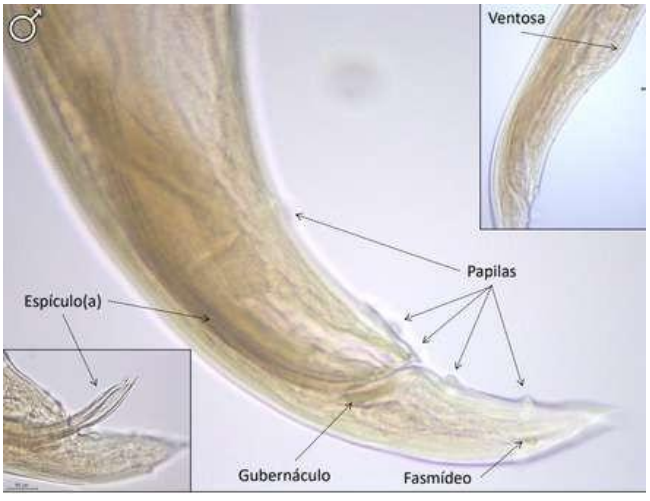

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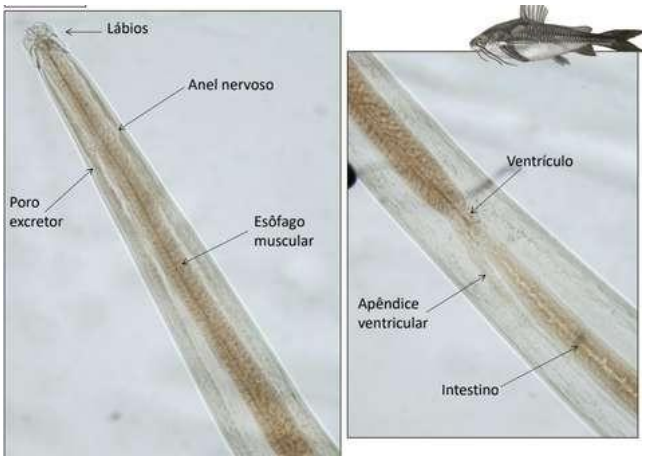
Nematodas

Raphidascaroides sp.



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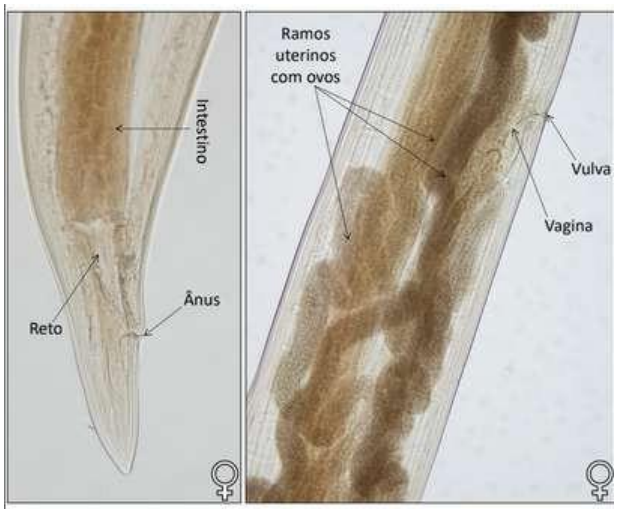

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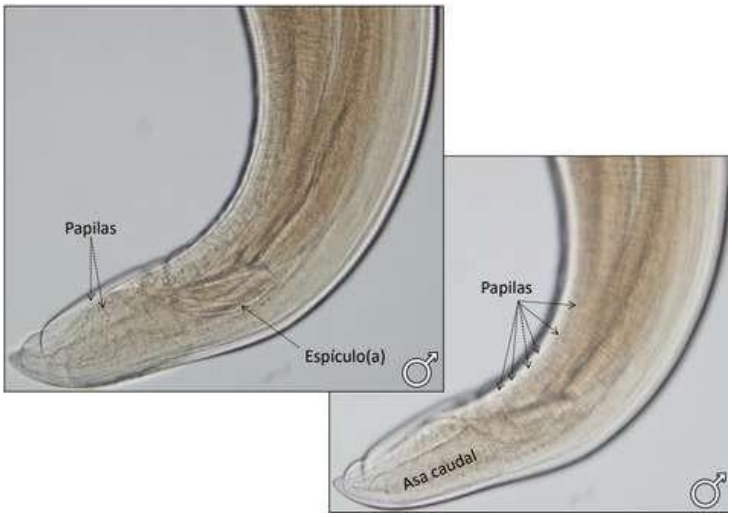

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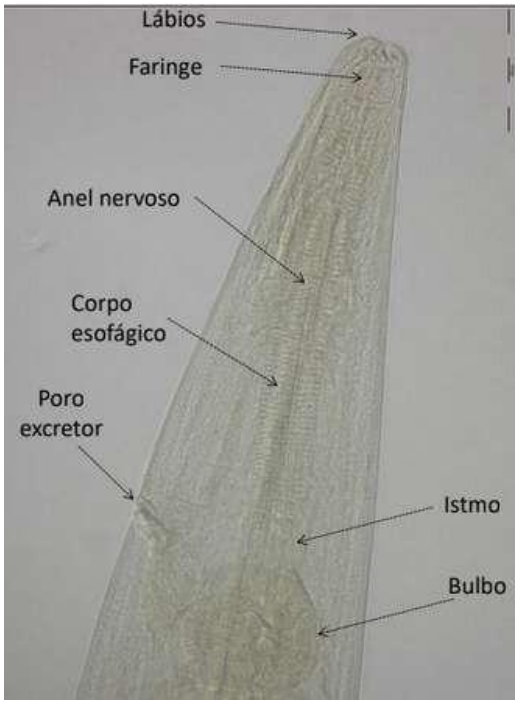
Nematodas

Aplectana sp.



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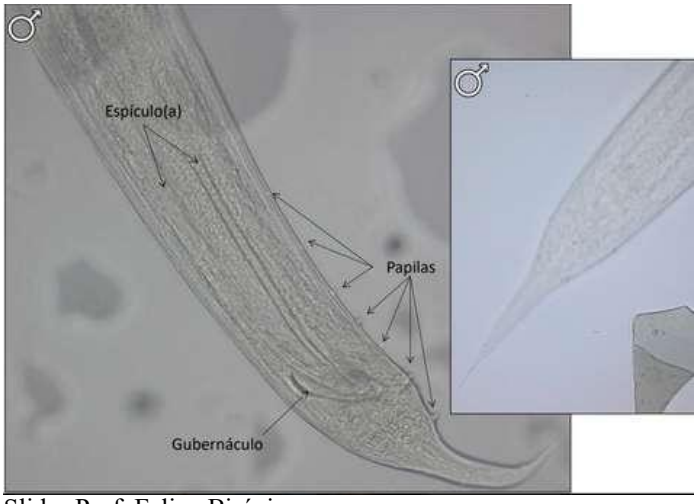

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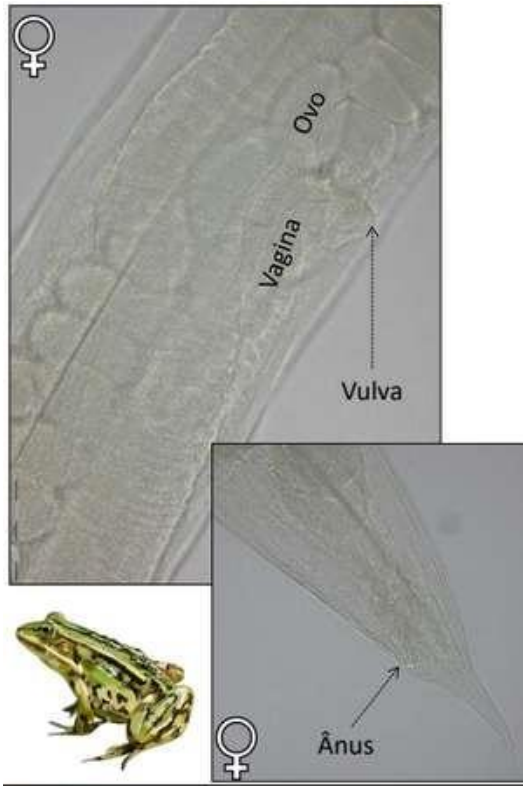

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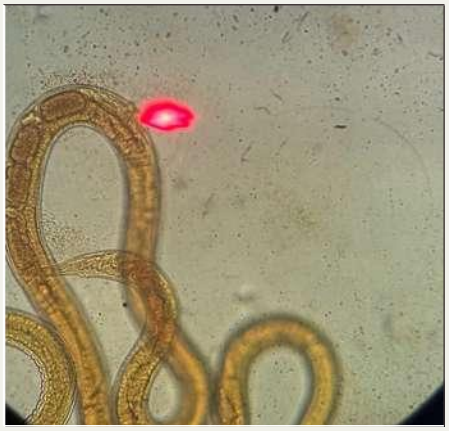
Nematodas

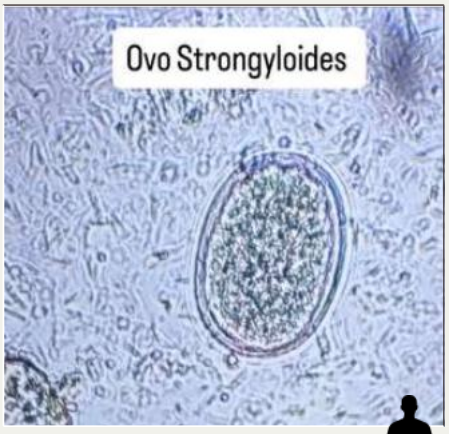
Ancylostoma ceilanicum. Macho (à esquerda) → Bolsa Copuladora: Estrutura em forma de "leque" na extremidade posterior

Ancylostoma ceilanicum, Larva filaridoide (à esquerda) e rabiditoide (à direita)

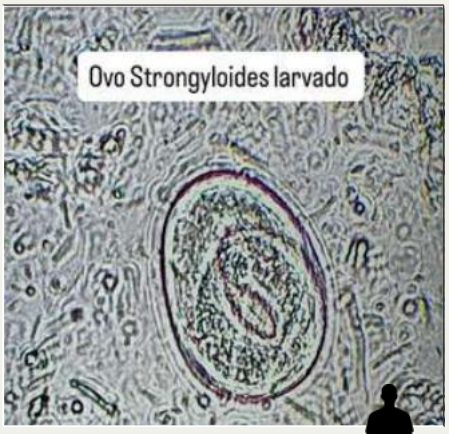


Ancylostoma ceilanicum poro genital, fêmea

Larva rabditoide de *Strongyloides*



Ovo não larvado de *Strongyloides*



Ovo larvado de *Strongyloides*

Ovo decorticado de *Ascaris suum*

Larva L3 de *Ascaris suum*

Ascaris suum adulto

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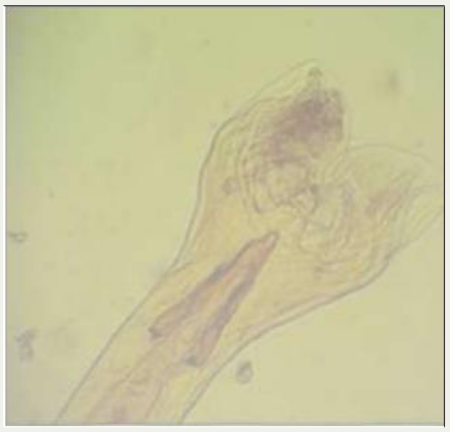
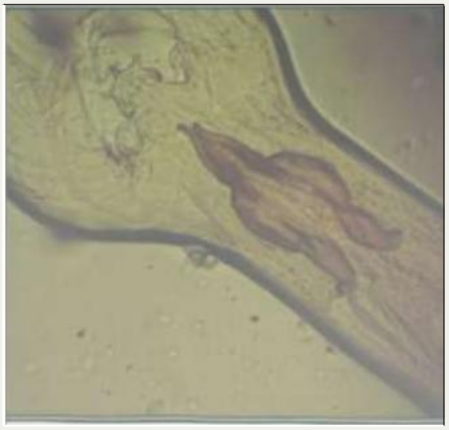
Nematodas

Fotos dos Slides Prof. Walter Santos

Cooperia punctata → macho. Não possui gubernáculo. Ele orienta os espículos pelo Telamon

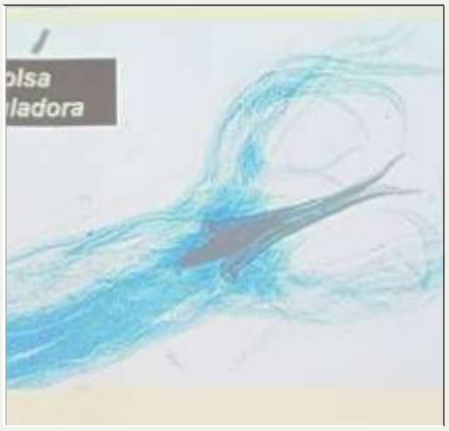


Cooperia spactulata → macho.



Cooperia pectinata

Haemoncus sp. Macho → bolsa copuladora, raio dorsal, dois espículos

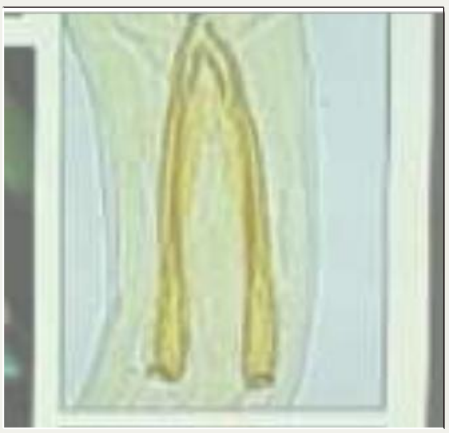


Haemoncus sp. Macho → bolsa copuladora, raio dorsal, dois espículos

Haemoncus sp. Fêmea → papila cervical e cobertura da vagina, chamada de Flap, linguiforme.

Ostertagia sp.

Ostertagia sp.



Ostertagia sp. → macho. bolsa copuladora e 2 espículos, trifurcado, igual um garfo. Gubernáculo orienta espículos

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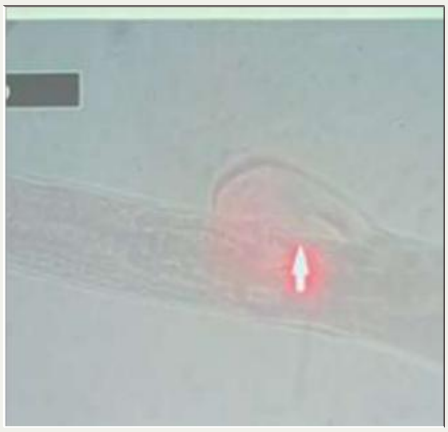
Nematodas

Fotos dos Slides Prof. Walter Santos



Ostertagia sp. → Fêmea.
Flap parece uma mão

Trichostrongylus sp. Na região anterior, apresenta fenda cervical

Trichostrongylus axei → espículos de tamanhos diferentes. Direito < Esquerdo Fonte: Livro Parasito vet.

Trichostrongylus colubriformis → espículos de tamanhos iguais, terminando em formato de espinho.
Fonte: Livro Parasito vet.

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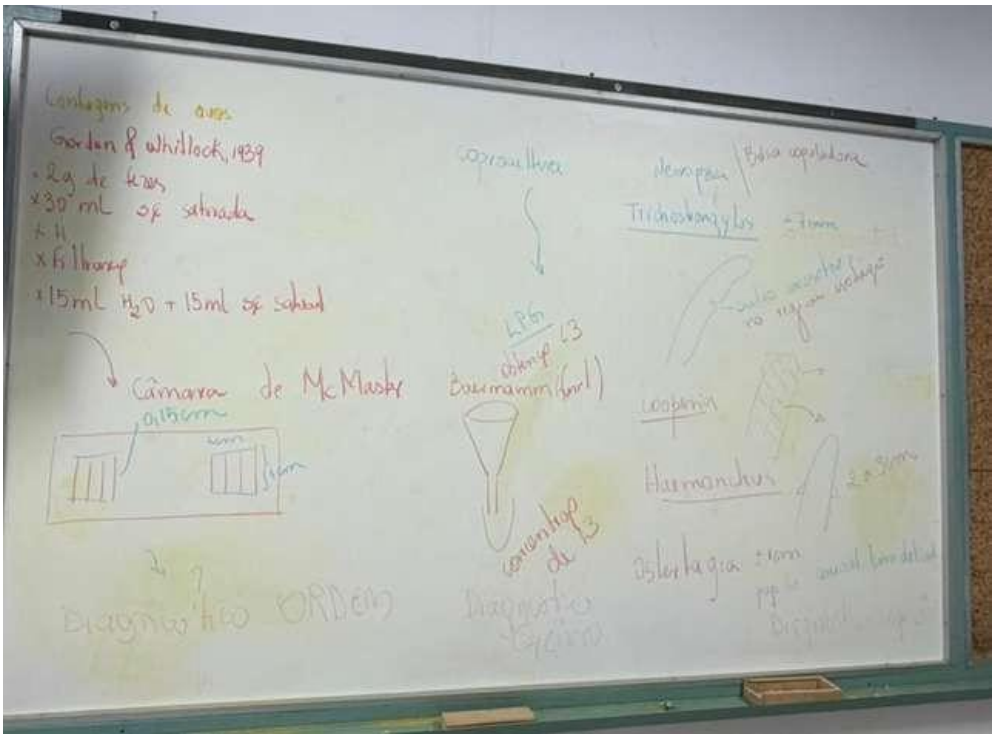
Cálculos que podem cair

OPG



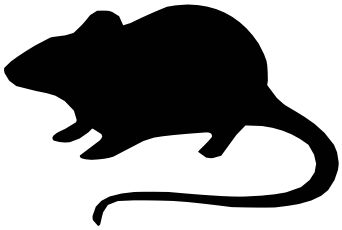
Ascaris em camundongos

CRONOLOGIA EXPERIMENTAL

Linha do tempo em camundongos

4–5 DIAS	7–8 DIAS	11–12 DIAS	14 DIAS
Predomínio no fígado.	Pulmão é o principal sítio.	Chegada ao intestino.	Resolução da infecção no modelo.

Dica: em reinfecção, muitos protocolos usam intervalo de 14 dias para entender nova exposição.



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Cálculos que podem cair

Como preparar um Nematoda

- O hospedeiro definitivo tem que estar fresco, porque se o hospedeiro morre,

Como limpar:

- Solução salina 0,9%
- 1 L de água destilada + 9 g de NaCl.

Fixação para análise morfológica

- Fixador quente tem a função de relaxar o parasito
- Pode usar formol 4% que é ótimo para morfologia
- O álcool, não se esquenta porque pode pegar fogo.
- Se o parasito está morto, não importa fixar quente ou frio

Fixação para análises moleculares

- Etanol 96 a 100%
- Formol não funciona para DNA, porque quebra o DNA em várias partes.

Como processar?

- Ideal é montar em montagem temporária para pode movimentar o bicho. Uma montagem temporária em glicerina.
- Se submete o espécime em bateria de glicerina, pode cobrir o bicho, leva para estufa de 55° e fica mais fácil de penetrar no corpo do parasito. Isso para otimizar o tempo.
- A medida que a água vai evaporando, vem com solução mais concentrada de glicerina, ao final tem só glicerina.
- Não aquecer muito porque danifica o parasito.

Cortes histológicos do parasito

- É comum fazer em organismos grandes como o Ascaris.